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EXAMINER

TRUONG, LECHI

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2126

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/022,518

Applicant(s)

A,MIR SHAY

Examiner

LeChi Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) *
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-45 are presented for the examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 2, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- a. The following terms lack proper antecedent basis:

The said network objects integrate Telematics – claim 2;

The remote network objects - claim 29;

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-13, 16-18, 23-24, 44, 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McHann (US. Patent, 5,991,806) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA).

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4. **As to claim 1**, McHann teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: a plurality of network objects (a managing system 402/404, col 7, ln 41-42/ Fig. 4/ server and the mobile computer, col 13, ln 38-41), an communication component (a manage information base (MIB) 406, col 7, ln 45-50/ the device-docking applet 1200, col 13, ln 36-41), an communication component for each said network object (col 7, ln 45-50/ col 13, ln 36-41), processing data in each network object, and enabling communication of relevant data between said plurality of network objects(col 8, ln 1-7/col 14, ln 60-64).
5. McHann does not explicit teaches the term “ Aggregating Disseminating”. However, APA teaches Aggregating Disseminating (aggregation, dissemination, page 6, ln 13-15).
6. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of McHann and APA because APA’s aggregating, disseminating would collect and distribute the processed information to the vehicles.
7. **As to claim 2**, McHann teaches network object are object within domains selected from the group consisting of automobile, marine and aviation domains (col 13, ln 34-46).
8. **As to claim 3**, McHann teaches a telematics WAN (col 6, ln 23-27).
9. **As to claim 4**, McHann teaches traffic Status maps (TSM); Service Information Message (SIM); and Instance Information Message (IIM)(col 4, ln 5-8).
10. **As to claim 5**, McHann teaches stationary object, mobile objects (col 7, ln 13-15 and col 13, ln 34-36).
11. **As to claim 6**, McHann teaches an underlying computer system, a network wireless communication unit (col 7, ln 29-32).

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12. **As to claim 7**, APA teaches business, hotels, parking garages, restaurants, tourist attractions, maintenance centers, control towers, weather stations, and light houses (page 6, ln 6-9).
13. **As to claim 8**, McHann teaches a telematics system, a network wireless communication unit, a geographical positioning system unit (col 7, ln 29-32).
14. **As to claim 9**, APA teaches automobiles, surface vehicles, ships, marine vehicles, airplanes, air vehicles and satellites (page 6, ln 5-9).
15. **As to claim 10**, McHann teaches main control and algorithm unit, for controlling the communication component (col 7, ln 57-60), database tables for storing information used by said MCAU (col 7, ln 57-60), an interface to said network communication component (col 8, ln 5-8).
16. **As to claim 11**, McHann teaches an interface to said object's underlying computerized system (col 7, ln 29-32).
17. **As to claim 12**, McHann teaches an interface (col 7, ln 28-31).
18. **As to claim 13**, McHann teaches configuration said network object and said ADCC parameters from said TWAN, controlling said network object and said ADCC parameters from said TWAN (45-50), central control and synchronization between different components of said ADCC (col 14, ln 60-64/ ln 66-67 to col 15, ln 1-3).
19. **As to claim 16**, McHann teaches identification of a sending network object, message time to line and space to live data, message priority data, message version data, message information type and message information data (col 8, ln 27-38).
20. **As to claim 17**, McHann teaches compromises location data of sending network object (col 8, ln 62-63).

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21. As to claim 18, McHann teaches compromises location data, velocity data and direction data of sending network object (col 8, ln 58-64).

22. As to claim 23, McHann teaches identification of a sending network object (col 14, ln 26-28), message time to live and space to live data, message priority data, message information data of said object, message information data being a collection of traffic status record (col 8, ln 61-65/col 12, ln 47-51).

23. As to claim 24, McHann teaches a time and location stamp of a reading (col 8, ln 63-64).

24. As to claim 44, it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In additional, McHann teaches configuring said Communication componet (col 13, ln 32-35 and ln 39-41).

25. As to claim 45, it is an apparatus claim of claim 2; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 2 above.

26. Claims 14, 15, 19-21, 25-29, 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McHann (US. Patent, 5,991,806) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) and further in view of Mintz 6,532,414 B2).

27. As to claim 14, McHann teaches Network objects participate in said TWAN in accordance to object authorization (col 8, ln 54-57), construct and maintaining said TSM (col 8, ln 6-10), a handing traffic information message and handing instant information message (IIM) means for constructing and maintaining message (col 8, ln 57-60), a communication protocol for enabling communication between a plurality of said network objects (col 7, ln 40-41),

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maintaining information tables means, for enabling handling of received SIM and IIM(col 8, ln 1-6).

28. McHann and APA do not teach a merging traffic status maps for merging received TSM and internal TSM. However, Mintz teaches a merging traffic status maps for merging received TSM and internal TSM (the CNS traffic information from other source which it may combine with its own traffic information, col 30, ln 34-37).

29. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching McHann, APA and Mintz because Mintz's a merging traffic status maps for merging received TSM and internal TSM would determine an expected delay in traveling throughout the road congestion as well as trends in the road congestion.

30. **As to claim 15**, McHann teaches an object specification table for storing information for publishing and a configuration table, for configuring parameters of operating of said communication component (col 8, ln 5-10), an information table for storing SIM and IIM (col 7, ln 56-58).

31. McHann and APA do not teaches a traffic map table for storing SIM and IIM. However, Mintz teaches a traffic map table for storing SIM and IIM (a table containing average departure rate of 20 vehicles per cycle, col 19, ln 34-36/ Fig. 18 A/B).

32. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching McHann, APA and Mintz because Mintz's a traffic map table for storing SIM and IIM would show the information of the departure rate and the average arrival rate.

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33. As to claims 19-21, they are apparatus claims of claims 16-18; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 16-18 above.

34. As to claim 25, McHann teaches network technologies for connecting said network object (col 7, ln 29-31).

35. As to claim 26, it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In additional, Walter teaches merging received said first network object internal information with internal information of said second network object (the CNS traffic information from other source which it may combine with its own traffic information, col 30, ln 34-37).

36. As to claims 27-29, they are apparatus claims of claims 2-4; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 2-4 above.

37. As to claim 31, McHann teaches swapping roles of said first network object and said second network object (col 14, ln 59-60 and col 15, ln 20-23).

38. As to claim 32, Mintz teaches a request to at least a third network object, for sending said new internal information to say at least a third network object (col 30, ln 35-38).

39. As to claim 33, McHann teaches compiling of data types selected (col 13, ln 50-52).

40. As to claim 34, Mintz teaches reading and storing vehicle internal parameter periodically to said Communication component (col 2, ln 33-37 and col 5, ln 62-65), reading and storing said vehicle internal parameters to said ADCC when one of said parameters change outside a predefined threshold (col 3, ln 15-18 and ln 39-42), ignoring information unrelated to traffic base data (col 3, ln 32-35).

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41. Claims **22, 36, 37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McHann (US. Patent, 5,991,806) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) and further in view of Walter (Software Defined Radio: Facets of a Developing Technology).

42. As to **claim 22**, McHann and APA do not teach broadcast IIM and narrowcast IIM. However, Walter teaches Broadcast IIM and narrowcast IIM (broadcast service, page 40, sec: Smartcard Technology, ln 10/ narrowcast television services, page 43, sec: Service Provision and Convergence, ln 24).

43. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of McHann, APA, Walter because Walter's broadcast IIM and narrowcast IIM would provide both more efficient and effective communication across the different utilizes.

44. As to **claim 36**, Mintz teaches simultaneous communication of network object internal information (col 3, ln 11-13).

45. As to **claim 37**, Mintz teaches at lest one additional network object (col 30, ln 35-37).

46. Claim **30** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McHann (US. Patent, 5,991,806) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) in view of Mintz (US. Patent 6,532,414 B2) and further in view of Walter (Software Defined Radio: Facets of a Developing Technology).

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47. As to claim 30, McHann, APA and Mintz do not teach broadcast IIM and narrowcast IIM. However, Walter teaches Broadcast IIM and narrowcast IIM (broadcast service, page 40, sec: Smartcard Technology, ln 10/ narrowcast television services, page 43, sec: Service Provision and Convergence, ln 24).

48. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of McHann, APA, Mintz and Walter because Walter's broadcast IIM and narrowcast IIM would provide both more efficient and effective communication across the different utilizes.

49. Claims 35, 38-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McHann (US. Patent, 5,991,806) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) in view of Mintz and further in view of Neill (US. Patent 6,029,201).

50. As to claim 35, McHann, APA and Mintz do not teaches transmitting a request to at least one said request to said first network object, sending and acknowledgment of said request o said first network object. However, Neill teaches transmitting a request to at least one said request to said first network object, sending and acknowledgment of said request o said first network object (the server running on host computer adapted to listen the request come from a client application ... the client is notified by acknowledgment of the request, col 3, ln 40 -44 and col 3, ln 45-46).

51. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine the teaching of McHann, APA, Mintz and Neill because Neill's transmitting a request to at least one said request to said first network object, sending and acknowledgment of

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said request o said first network object would improve the relationship paradigm between computer applications that have peer to peer or client/server communication.

52. As to claim 38, Neill teaches immediately transmitting when new information is received by said first network object; and immediately transmitting when query is met (col 4, ln 38-40).

53. As to claim 39, Mintz teaches check if proposed information is new information (col 4, ln 27-30 and ln 54-58), after receipt of said new information, said second object sends information to a third object (col 30, ln 35-37).

54. As to claim 40, McHann teaches traffic status map, history traffic map, service information message, and instant information message (col 10, ln 4-7).

55. As to claim 41, Mintz teaches building a new TSM by merging a received traffic status record with an existing TSR in an existing TSM (col 30, ln 35-38), time criterion (col 29, ln 25-27),

56. As to claim 42, McHann teaches traffic status maps, service information message and instant information message (col 10, ln 4-7).

57. As to claim 43, Mintz converting a new collection of discrete TSR to a continuation map said map including road information and direction of movement data (col 9, ln 57-59), transferring said continuation map to said object's UCS (col 11, ln 29-32).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272 3767. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

LeChi Truong

November 10, 2004


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